

RUSSIA FORCES REACH FRANCE TO AID JOFFRE

Picked Troops of Czar's Arms Land at Marseilles Amid Rejoicing.

BELIEVED TO COME FROM VLADIVOSTOK

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Paris, April 20.—In the port of Marseilles, on the southern coast of France, there ended today the most remarkable, most dramatic sea voyage recorded in the great war.

A flotilla of huge transports whose hulls showed all the marks of a battle with the whims of the seas, nosed their way into the harbor at dawn.

At noon the people of Marseilles beheld a wondrous spectacle. Across the great gangways there filed column after column of Russian soldiers, with rifles slung, in brand new uniforms and excellently equipped.

Along the pier Russian officers lined up the soldiers and the Russian commands joined in the ringing cheers from the crowds watching French populace. "Vive la Russie!" was the watchword of the day.

A few hours later a special army order of Gen. Joffre was distributed among the French troops on the western front, announcing that Russian soldiers, picked from the Czar's "finest" and commanded by renowned Russian officers, had come to France to fight with their allies. The news spread quickly throughout the land, and in Paris there was unprecedented rejoicing.

The arrival of the troops was marked by an official and military celebration. The transports drew up to the quay at about noon, and as the Russians were disembarked they were welcomed by French troops, headed by the Sixth Hussars and the 11th Territorials standing in line. The yards of the French vessels lying in the harbor were manned by the French sailors, and French bands played the Russian national anthem as the first transport, *Latouché Treville*, drew up. Then the "Marseillaise" was struck up.

The Russian forces were commanded by Gen. Lukinsky, who was accompanied by military men, Gen. Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and Gen. Guérin, representing Gen. Joffre. As the columns moved in an exchange of salutes, the Russian and French soldiers let loose salvoes of cheers.

A Great Surprise. The landing of Russian troops in France came as one of the greatest surprises of the war. Secretly planned and secretly carried out, the despatch of Russian aid was known only to the allied staffs. In the early part of the war, when the Russian army was in a state of chaos, and one story even told of an actual landing, all reports, however, proved false.

It was only when the step was now contemplated came on February 1 when The Sun's correspondent learned from Geneva that a scheme to send Russian soldiers to the western front had been worked out and was to be put into practice within a few weeks. An average of 10,000 troops a month, the report said, would be sent regularly by way of Vladivostok, for at least five months.

The number of men landed today is kept secret by the War Office, as well as the route taken by the transports. A detailed account giving light on these features is expected to be issued later.

Gen. Joffre's Order. Gen. Joffre's army order concerning the arrival of the Russians follows:

Our faithful ally, Russia, whose army is already fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria and Turkey, wanted to give France further evidence of her friendship; more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause.

Russian soldiers chosen from the bravest in her armies, and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight in our ranks. You will receive them like brothers. You will show them that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their homes to come and fight at our side.

In the name of the French army I welcome the officers, underofficers and soldiers of Russia who have embarked in France. I know before the Russian flag, upon their march, soon will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories.

The natural supposition concerning the point whence the Russians started on their voyage to France and their arrival in the port of Marseilles is that they came from Vladivostok, the great Russian port in the White Sea, travelled around Scandinavia and, to avoid the submarine peril in the English Channel, passed the west coast of England and proceeded to Marseilles by way of Gibraltar. There are several factors, however, tending to discount this theory and indicating that the transports came from Vladivostok.

The Probable Route. The transports did not become ice free recently. Besides, the present railroad facilities from the interior to the coast are extremely bad. The new railway being still uncompleted. The belief that the transports came through the Mediterranean is strengthened by the fact that the closing of the Suez Canal to neutral shipping, a step for which it was believed to be the only reason, if the troops came from Vladivostok, would have gone down in history as a blunder because of the tremendous distances covered and the perils braved and successfully avoided.

The distance from Vladivostok to Marseilles is about 10,250 miles. Figure of an average speed of twelve knots and it would have taken the transports about seven days. If the troops had started out from Archangel it is believed that they would have been seen at Havre or some other point on the northwestern coast of France.

CALL TEUTONS FROM ROMANIA. Germans and Austrians Order Their Subjects to Leave.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. April 20.—Austrian and German subjects living in Rumania, including those from Transylvania, have been summoned home by the German Government authorities. The confederacy of the two nations is threatened. If the Rumanians do not obey the order immediately, the consequence is attributed to the visit of the German Emperor to Austria-Hungary.

It is suspected that the order is issued by the fact that the intervention of Rumania is imminent.

FRENCH GAIN, BUT BRITISH LOSE TRENCHES IN WEST

Former Recover Positions in Douaumont-Vaux Sector and Le Mort Homme—Germans Capture 600 Yards of Ground.

Two important counter attacks by the French in the Verdun region, one made Wednesday night in the Douaumont-Vaux sector, east of the Meuse, and the second made yesterday at Le Mort Homme, on the western bank of the river, recovered for the French positions which had been won by the Germans in recent attacks.

The Germans made no attack yesterday in the Verdun region, but announced the capture of between 600 and 700 yards of British trenches north of Ypres and lesser successes in other sectors of the front.

The British headquarters statement admits German gains in this region, but says they were limited to the occupation of two craters at St. Eloi and the taking of one trench on the Ypres-Langemark road.

FRENCH IN OFFENSIVE. REGAIN LOST TRENCHES

Recover Positions on Both Sides of the Meuse.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 20.—The offensive in the Verdun fighting in the last twenty-four hours has been in the hands of the French. Two attacks were made by them, one on each side of the Meuse. Both were in the nature of counter attacks intended to recover positions taken recently by the Germans, and both met with success.

The French attack today was made in the sector of Le Mort Homme, where the extensive German assault of April 10 resulted in killing the Germans 500 yards of advanced French trenches on Hill 295. Certain of these trenches were recovered through the attack today; the extent of the trenches recaptured has not been announced.

The attack of both sides was active west of Le Mort Homme, in the sectors of Hill 304 and Avocourt, and the German batteries east of the river took up an active bombardment of the Douaumont-Vaux region, where the French had made a successful attack last night.

Gain at Le Mort Homme.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night follows:

In the Argonne, our artillery cannonaded the lines of communication behind the enemy front and the Bois de Malancourt.

West of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the sectors of Hill 304 and Avocourt. An attack launched by us in the sector of Le Mort Homme enabled us to drive the enemy from some trench elements occupied by him on April 10.

East of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of the Douaumont-Vaux region. There were some outbursts of artillery bombardment along the whole front.

The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The Callette wood, to the south of Douaumont and between that ruined village and the ruins of Vaux village, where the French have made several counter attacks recently, was the scene of last night's attack. A country road connecting Douaumont and Callette wood, the Callette wood lying to the south and the Hagronmont wood to the north. Even after the occupation of Douaumont and Vaux by the Germans, this road remained for most of its extent in French hands, but in their attack on April 2 the Germans crossed it and occupied a considerable part of the Callette wood, gaining command of the Vaux ravine.

In the recent counter attacks the French have recovered part of the wood. Last night's fighting, a continuation of this task, centered to the northwest of a good lying just to the south of this road and west of Vaux village. Certain sections of the German trenches were recaptured by the attack, as well as a fortified redoubt.

There has been no resumption of the German assaults undertaken yesterday against the German front on the Meuse Heights, and replied.

Occupied German Trenches.

The afternoon statement was as follows:

In the Argonne, at La Haute Chevalerie, there has been some new work which resulted to our advantage. We captured the explosion of a small mine, which destroyed some subterranean works of the enemy.

In the sector of the Meuse the bombardment of our second line continued last night. On the right bank of the river our troops yesterday evening delivered a counter attack against the German positions to the northwest of the Pond of Vaux. This operation made it possible for us to occupy certain sections of German trenches, as well as a fortified redoubt.

In the course of this action, which caused heavy losses to the enemy, we took prisoner ten officers, six hundred underofficers and 214 men. In addition to this we captured several machine guns and a certain quantity of war material.

In the Woëvre our artillery has directed a concentrated fire upon the communicating roadways of the enemy.

There has been no event of importance on the remainder of the front.

It is stated in military circles that the Germans are bringing large numbers of troops from the eastern and southern fronts to the Verdun region. Two divisions, one the First Division of the First Army Corps, have been brought from the Russian front, according to this information, the Eighteenth Army Corps and the Eleventh Bavarian Division have been brought from Serbia.

GERMANS PIERCE LINES.

650 Yards of Trenches Near Ypres Reported Captured.

BERLIN, via London, April 20.—Some 600 meters (650 yards) of British trenches on the high road between Ypres and Langemark, north of Ypres, were taken last night by a German patrol. The British organized a hand grenade attack to recover the positions, but the counter attack, several times repeated, was repulsed and the positions remained in German hands.

This operation was one of several in which German patrols penetrated British lines last night. Another of the successes was at Wietje, northeast of Ypres, and a third was gained south of Ypres.

An attempt by the French to make a gas attack north of the Aisne, east of Tracy-le-Mont, resulted only in the gas spreading through the French trenches.

A large attack by the French in the Callette wood, south of Douaumont, was repulsed except in a corner of a salient where the attackers penetrated the German trenches.

The official statement issued by the German War Office to-day follows:

In the Ypres salient German patrols succeeded at several points in

penetrating the British trenches. In one instance, on the high road between Langemark and Ypres, they occupied about 600 meters of the enemy's positions, and firmly maintained them against several hand grenade attacks. At this point and near Wietje and south of Ypres the number of prisoners taken amounted altogether to one officer and 108 men. We also captured two machine guns.

East of Ypres a quantity of gas directed by the enemy last night against our trenches spread only into the trenches of the French themselves. In the Meuse sector the enemy directed a lively artillery fire against the positions which we had captured from him on the eastern bank of the river.

In the Callette wood a preparatory artillery fire of the enemy developed toward evening into a strong attack. In a salient corner the attack reached into our trenches. Otherwise it was repulsed with heavy, sanguinary losses to the French. A few prisoners also were taken.

In the Woëvre Plain and on the hills southeast of Verdun an artillery battle is being continued with the greatest violence by both sides, but there has been no infantry activity.

BRITISH ADMIT REVERSE.

They Regained Two Lost Positions, However, Says London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 20.—The British lines along the front of the Somme, last night, in the region of the mine craters at St. Eloi, a position called the bluff at Wietje, northeast of Ypres, and on the high road between Ypres and Langemark, were taken by the Germans.

Counter attacks drove the Germans from the trenches they had penetrated except at St. Eloi, where two craters remained in German hands, and on the Langemark road. One trench on this road is still in German possession.

At the same time well to the south across the French front the German forces attempted a raid on the British positions at Mametz, east of Albert. This raid did not succeed in reaching the British trenches.

The British report was as follows:

Last night the enemy after a heavy bombardment attacked our line about Ypres at four points—St. Eloi, the bluff, Wietje and the Ypres-Langemark road. This work, lasting several months, was finished on Tuesday and that night great quantities of explosives were fired, demolishing the German positions and inflicting a great part of the Austrian defenders, many of whom were buried under the debris.

The rest were unable to resist the assault and fled, leaving a great part of the trench, and surrendered.

SMASH AUSTRIAN FORTS.

Italians Continue to Bombard Lucerna and Belvedere.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 20.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the Italian War Office:

In the zone between the Alpe Valley and the Bocca di Brenta the activity on both sides was limited to the artillery. Our artillery continues to demolish the forts of Lucerna and Belvedere.

The body taken at the Col di Lana comprised one gun, four machine guns, several hundred rifles and abundant ammunition and food.

Along the Bozozzo rain and fog interfered with the movement of our troops. Nevertheless, our artillery continued to bombard the enemy positions and the explosion of a munitions depot southwest of the same locality.

An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on Bassano (thirty-five miles northwest of Venice). There were no victims and no damage was done.

RUSSIANS MAKE ADVANCE.

War Office Reports the Movement South of Olyka.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, April 20.—The Russian War Office issued the following statement to-day:

On the western front the enemy shelled Tkhall bridgehead. North of Smorgon the Germans were again repulsed. They used shells containing poisonous gases.

South of Olyka we are advancing.

Richard Strauss Seriously Ill.

LONDON, April 20.—A report from Warsaw says that Richard Strauss, the Austrian composer, is seriously ill there.

GERMANY TO SHIP U. S. 15,000 TONS OF DYES

After Year's Fight Manufacturers' Plea Is Granted, Bernstorff Advises.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Germany has at last agreed to permit 15,000 tons of dyes to be shipped to the United States for the use of American manufacturers who have been clamoring for their release for more than a year and whose business had been threatened with disaster. Great Britain has already agreed to permit the shipment.

Count von Bernstorff made the decision of his Government known in the following communication to Secretary of State Lansing:

"In pursuance of conferences with the State Department I have submitted to the Government the question of the export of 15,000 tons of dyes from Germany to meet the urgent needs of American manufacturers as laid before you by the representatives. As you are aware, the so-called blockade which the countries at war with Germany have instituted has resulted in a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany whereby non-contraband goods and conditional contraband goods, destined for the civilian population, can no longer be imported into Germany; and merchandise of German origin, even though shipped from neutral ports and owned by citizens of the United States, has been forcibly removed from neutral shippers.

In consequence the German Government has had to adhere to the principle that the export of German goods could be permitted only in exchange for American goods.

"The German Government has, however, seen with regret after a careful consideration of the situation that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyes, and with our prejudice to its insistence as to the unjustifiable character of the blockade Germany Government declares it is prepared to make a single exception, strictly limited to the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyes referred to the export of which has been sought by American interests for almost a year. Such shipments must of course be made under guarantees to assure the safe arrival of the dyes in the United States for consumption by the American manufacturers and under adequate provision against their reexport to countries at war with Germany."

Col di Lana's Loss.

Recapture of Peak by Italians Regarded as of Great Strategic Value.

UNDERMINED BY TUNNELS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 20.—The capture of the summit of the Col di Lana by the Italians, announced by the Italian War Office yesterday, is admitted by the Austrian War Office to-day. The Austrian statement says:

The summit of the Col di Lana is in the possession of the enemy.

The enemy was repulsed in the Val Sugana.

The Col di Lana is regarded as of the greatest strategic importance. It is in the upper Condelve zone, a little to the west of Cortina d'Ampezzo. Its summit is a tableland sloping slightly from west to east, while its steep sides toward the south make its ascent from that quarter in the face of opposition a matter of immense difficulty.

Operations against the mountain were begun by the Italians in October last.

On October 23 they captured a fortified position half way up the steep slope and on November 7, climbing like goats, they reached the summit of the mountain.

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After a violent encounter they drove the Austrians from their positions and occupied the crest.

But the exhaustion of the Italian force after the difficulties of the ascent and the violent fighting was so great that they were unable immediately to fortify sufficiently the western extremity of the tableland and against this side the Austrians the following night began a counter attack.

This first attempt to recover the summit was repulsed, but two nights later the Austrians succeeded in establishing themselves on the western part of the summit and at once built were entanglements separating their position from the Italian assault which followed.

The forces were left at close quarters on the same mountain summit.

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TURKS IN FLIGHT FROM TREBIZOND

Russian Pursuers Capture Seven Officers and 190 Men—City Undamaged.

6 INCH GUNS IN BOOTY

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, April 20.—The Turkish forces are rapidly retreating from Trebizond along the shore of the Black Sea, according to an official statement issued to-day. One small Russian force captured seven officers and 190 men during the retreat.

In another section of the Caucasus front south of Bittis the Turks were driven from a chain of mountain strongholds after a battle in which several hundred Turks were killed and many prisoners taken. The Russian army is now advancing toward the city of Sghert, about ninety miles east of Diarbekir.

The official statement is as follows:

On the Caucasus front along the coast in the pursuit of the enemy, who retreated rapidly, our reconnoitering party under Sub-Lieut. Kise Christians captured seven Turkish officers and 190 men belonging to a regiment recently arrived in the Trebizond region from the Constantinople under command of a German officer.

At Trebizond we captured some six inch guns. The town did not suffer from the war operations. The Turkish position in the Caucasus was not so good as it was in the direction of Sghert, repelling all enemy counter attacks. The enemy left several hundred killed on the battlefield. We made many prisoners.

TURKS ADMIT DEFEAT.

But Avoid All Mention of Trebizond's Capture.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 20.—The Turkish official communication received here to-night admits Turkish repulses in the Black Sea coast sector due to cooperation between the Russian sea and land forces, but avoids all mention of the capture of Trebizond by the Russians.

The statement concerning the Caucasus operations is as follows:

The battle has taken on a violent character, especially on the right wing in the Tchoruk region of the Caucasus. The enemy's attempt to advance toward Sub-Lieut. Kise Christians has failed because of Turkish counter attacks.

The enemy by the fire of his warships repulsed our coast reconnaissance sections in Lazistan and by reinforcing and supporting his land forces as much as possible in the operations is getting the upper hand, but our troops, notwithstanding their small number, are bravely attempting to foil the enemy's operations.

VON DER GOLTZ WOUNDED?

Many German Staff Officers Reported Captured at Trebizond.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 20.—According to information obtained from a diplomatic source in Petrograd the body taken by the Russians in Trebizond was considerable